ENGLISH

CLASS 6

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(Sitara-e-Imtiaz & Izaz-e-Fazeelat)
Chairperson
Punjab Textbook Board
21-F-II, Gulberg-III, Lahore.

ENGLISH
STEP 6

PUNJAB TEXTBOOK BOARD LAHORE

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Written & Illustrated	• Shahida Rasul
Asst. Subject Specialist	• Ghiyas Aamir
Layout	• Ayaz Ali
Composing	• Mazhar Hussain • Zahid Ilyas (Computer Cell PTB)

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A word for the teacher

In collaboration with seasoned teachers, sincere efforts have been made to simplify, condense and recast the new English textbook for Class 6 which has been split into 2 separate portions to be treated as English Step 6 and English Step 7 for the academic session 2000-2001. The books of this series proceed strictly according to the curriculum plan.

English Step 6, as the new book has been renamed starts with "Revision exercises" which stretch over 18 lessons in the beginning of the book. Graded structures from the first five steps of English will help the students to catch up with the language quickly, while those who have done English in the primary classes will recall their familiarity and earlier knowledge of the language.

In order to facilitate the teachers and the students in the teaching – learning process, glossary of difficult words with urdu meaning have been provided at the back of the book.

Moreover foot notes in vernacular have also been added in English and where necessary in Urdu for the teachers. The students can also make use of these instructions for self study.

The teachers must keep this in mind that while teaching they are also learning. They must work hard to design their own classroom activities for the learning of English. Activities should be properly and thoroughly practised. Some art and colouring activities

provided at various places will help the students enjoy the subject as they also learn it.

As soon as the teachers and students become familiar with the language and the teachers acquire the requisite training necessary for the methodology of English teaching – the urdu rendering facility will, however, be withdrawn to switch over to practising English to English.

A little help given over the first few pages, individually or as a class activity, will rapidly set the students on way to learning English. To avoid confusion each page is a complete unit of work beginning with a simple instruction for the teacher.

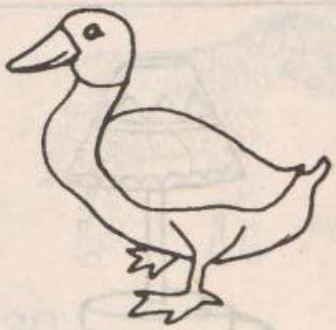
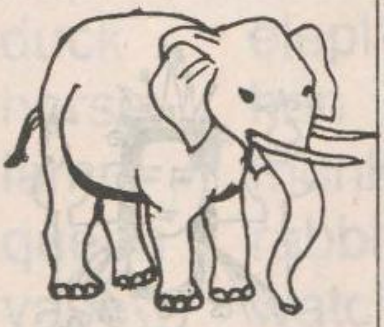
Writing skill should be developed side by side with reading and should not lag behind. Most of the activities are presented as writing activities. In quite a few cases the children are asked to express an opinion from personal experience. There is, therefore, no right or wrong answer in these cases.

It is important that the students associate English with their own personal views. The teachers must accept this and encourage personal involvement in learning.

1

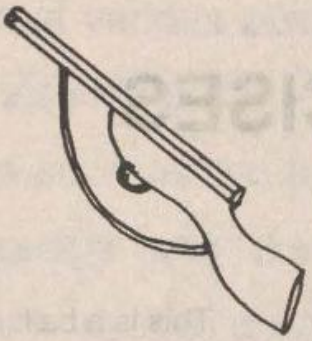
REVISION EXERCISES

Oral Practice:

Look at picture no.3	What is this?	This is a ball.
1	2	3
4	5	 6
 7	8	9

For Teacher

1. Give the first letter of each word for pictures from pages 1-3.
2. Give the sound of each letter of alphabet.
3. Example: Sound C in cat as KAT.



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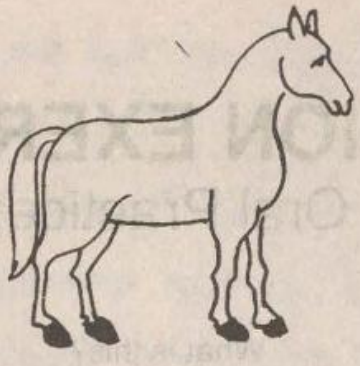

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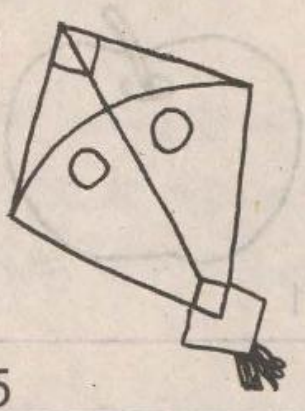

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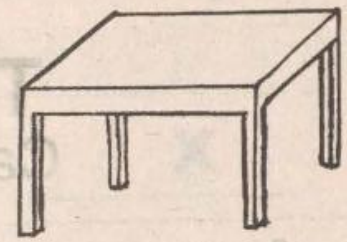

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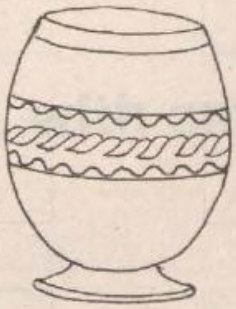

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29

30

apple	ant	ball	cat	dog
duck	elephant	fish	goat	gun
horse	hen	ink	jug	kite
lamp	monkey	nest	orange	pencil
queen	rabbit	star	table	umbrella
vase	watch	x-ray	yolk	zebra

For Teacher: 1.Match words with pictures.
2. Students should read aloud each word after the teacher.
3. The students should colour the pictures.

2

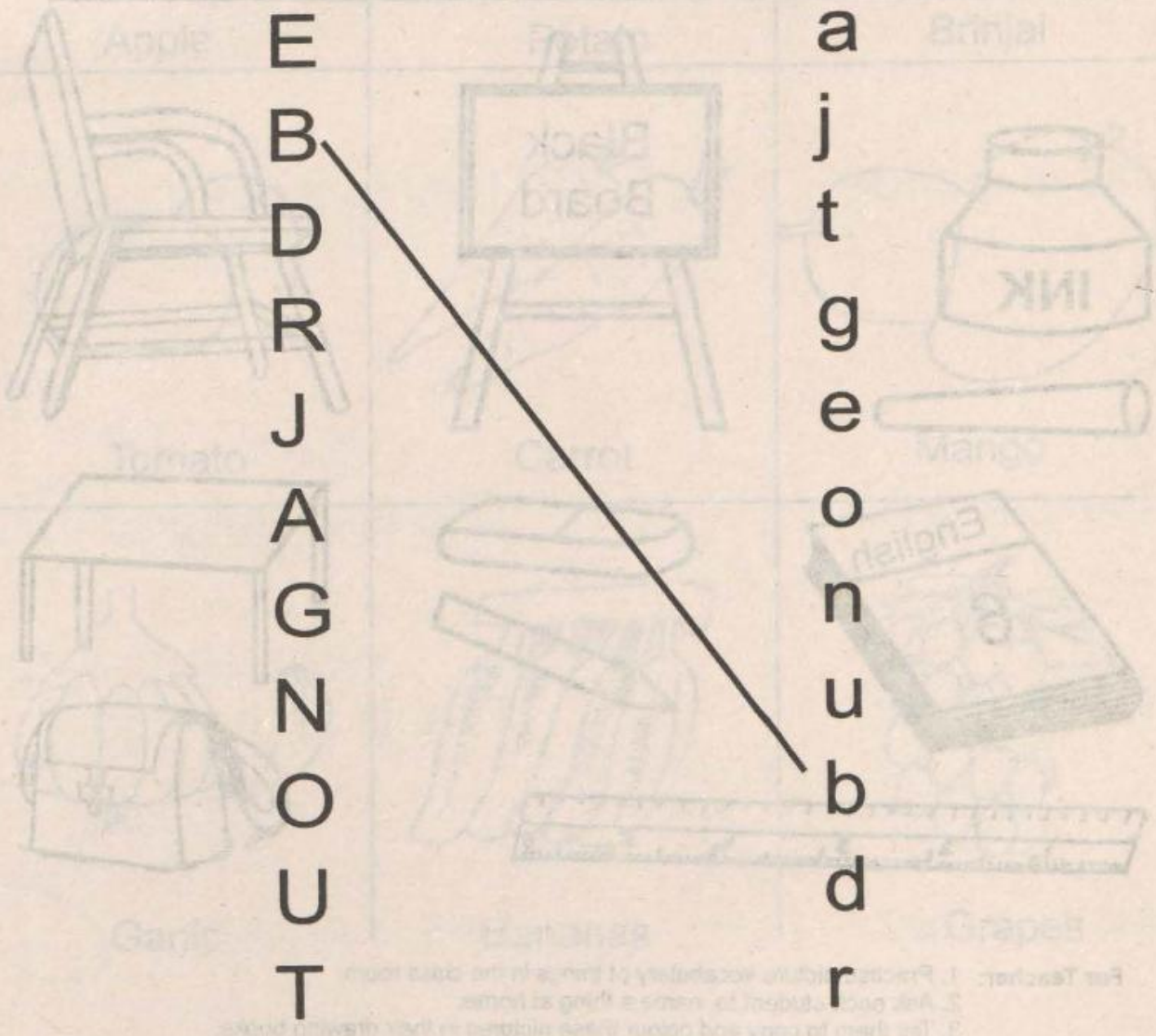
THE ALPHABET

Capital and Small letters

A	a	B	b
C	c	D	d
E	e	F	f
G	g	H	h
I	i	J	j
K	k	L	l
M	m	N	n
O	o	P	p
Q	q	R	r
S	s	T	t

U	u
V	v
W	w
X	x
Y	y
Z	z

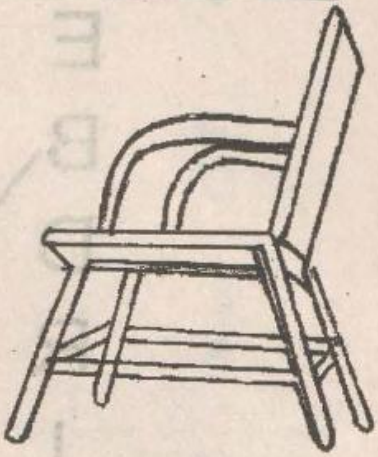
Match CAPITAL with small letters:

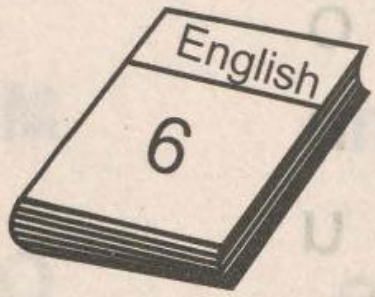


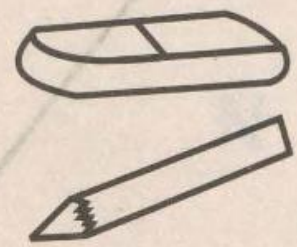
3

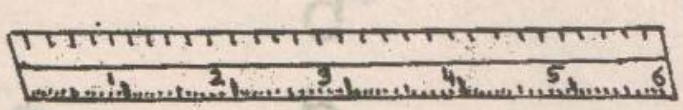
THINGS IN CLASS ROOM:
NOUN

pencil	rubber	book	desk
inkpot	black board	bag	ruler
chalk	chair	glass	fan
table	duster	dustbin	map



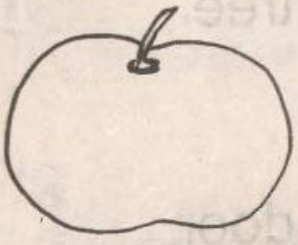




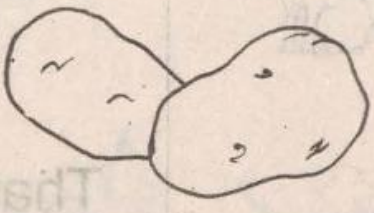


For Teacher: 1. Practise picture vocabulary of things in the class room.
2. Ask each student to name a thing at home.
3. Tell them to copy and colour these pictures in their drawing books.
4. Students should label each picture with the right word.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: 4
READ,WRITE AND COLOUR

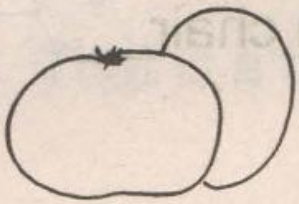


Apple

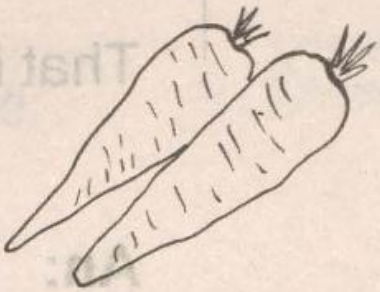


Potato

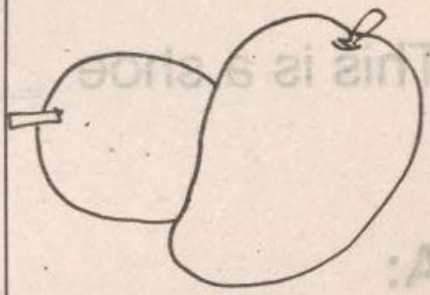
Brinjal



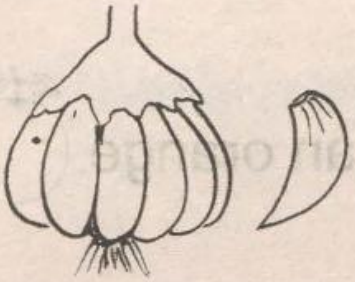
Tomato



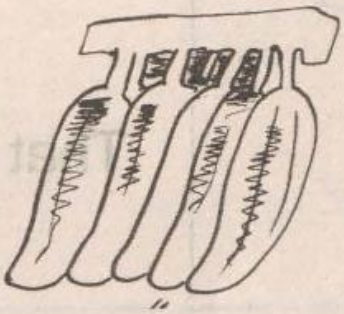
Carrot



Mango



Garlic



Bananas

Grapes

For Teacher: 1. Students should read aloud names of vegetables and fruits
2. Ask the students to write the words neatly in their copies.
3. Tell students to put right colours in the pictures.

5

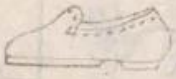
THIS : THAT : a , an

This

This is a cat.

This is a book.

This is a shoe.



That

That is a tree.

That is a door.

That is a chair.

A:

This is a ball.

That is a bird.

This is a tree.

An:

This is an inkpot.

That is an orange.

This is an egg.

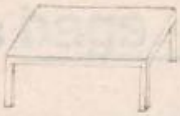
For Teacher: 1. Students practise this and that with things in the class room.
2. Example: This is my book . That is your book.

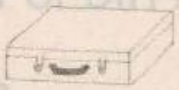
(Continued)

This is a dog

This is a sock

This is a fish.

That is a table. 

That is a box. 

That is a kite.

For Teacher 1. Practise a and an with words beginning with a,e,i,o,u.
2. Do oral practice with students in class room.

6

THIS IS: THESE ARE:

This is a cat.

These are cats.

These are two cats.

This is a bird.

These are birds.

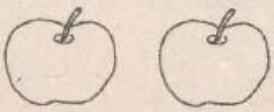
_____ are two birds.

This is a girl.

_____ are girls.

These are three girls.

These are two apples.



_____ are ten fingers.

WHAT IS? this, that
WHAT ARE? these , those

What is this?
This is a bat.

What are these?
These are bats.

What is that?
That is a cup.

What are those?
Those are two cups.

What are these?
These are balls.

What are those?
Those are bags.

Exercise

1. What is this?
____is a bat.

2. What are these?
____ are bats.

3. What is that?
____ is a cup.

4. What are those?
____ are spoons.

5. What is ___ ?
That is a cat.

6. These ___ two eggs.
Those ___ three eggs.

8

---ING FORM OF VERB

reading, eating, walking

Aslam is eating.
Kamran is eating.
Aslam and Kamran are eating.

Salma is walking.
Nargis is _____.
Salma and Nargis are _____.

Kamran is reading.
Nargis is reading.
Kamran and Nargis_____ _____.

The stars are shining.
The birds are flying.
The bells are ringing.

For Teacher: 1. Use is for a single person.
2. Use are for more than .one persons

9

WHAT IS ? .....WHAT'S
HE IS .....HE'S
WHO IS .....WHO'S

1. What is this?	What's this?
2. He is a boy.	He's a boy.
3. Who is coming?	Who's coming?
4. Where is my book?	Where's my book?
5. Here is your book.	Here's your book.
6. I am going.	I'm going.
7. She is my sister.	She's my sister.
8. It is Sunday.	It's Sunday.
9. You are my brother.	You're my brother.
10. We are playing.	We're playing.
11. They are running.	They're running.

For Teacher: When two words are joined in contraction an apostrophe (') is used to indicate the missing letters of the joining word:
Example: I am: I'm
you are : you're.

کسی لفظ میں حرف یا حروف حذف کرنے کی علامت (')

10 PARTS OF THE BODY

ears

neck

shoulders

arms

hands

thumbs

elbow

fingers

back

knees

legs

(Continued)

eyes

eyebrow

hair

mouth

tongue

teeth

chin

cheek

lips

11

THE PRONOUN:
he, she, they, I, we, you...

Hamida is a girl.
She is a girl.

Aslam is a boy.
He is a boy.

Ahsan is a man
------ is a man.

Salma is a woman
------is a woman

You are a boy.
You are a student.

I am a teacher.
He is a teacher.
We are teachers.

I am a boy.
She is a girl.
___ are students.

We are sisters.
___ are brothers.
We read books.

Hamida and Salma
are girls.
___are girls.

Aslam and Javed
are boys.
____ are boys.

his, her, their, your, my,our,its

This is a book.
This is my book.
My name is Seema.

He is a boy.
His name is Usman.
This is___bat.

I am a girl.
He is my brother.
His name is Ali.

We are three brothers.
We are two sisters.
This is our house.

You are Nina
You are Ali .
That is___ house.

This is my cat.
Its colour is black.
___ teeth are white.

She is a girl.
Her name is Sadaf.
This is___book.

They are Hina and Sara.
They are sisters.
This is their house.

My book is red and blue.
It's a story book.
It's in my bag.

They are boys.
They are Zahid and Ali.
This is their school.

You are a boy.
Your name is Arshad.
This is ___ book.

You are a boy.
I am a girl.
This is our school.

Exercise

Put these pronouns in the blank spaces.
I , my, you, your, their, our, his, we.

-- am a girl.
My name is Nina.

You are Hina.
----- are a girl.
----- name is Nina

He is my brother.
---- name is Ali.

We are sisters.
This is ------house.

I am going home.
That is --- house.

That is our school.
-- are going to school.

You are Zahid and Tahir.
That is ------ house.

They are friends.
---- balls are red.

These are two cats.
----- colour is black.

What is ----- name?
----- name is Shani.

Are--a girl or a boy?
Is ----- father a teacher?

How old are ------ ?
In which class are ----?

12

COLOURS

Blue

This is my uniform.
What is its colour?
Its colour is blue.

Red.

This is a rose.
What is its colour?
Its colour is red.

Yellow

Gold is yellow.
Stars are yellow.
The sun flower is yellow.

Green

Animals eat grass.
What is its colour?
Its colour is green.

Orange

An orange is a fruit.
Its colour is orange.

Brown

What is brown?
Wood is brown.
The table is brown.
My chair is brown.

Black.

What is black?
A black board is black.
My hair is black.
My shoes are black.
A crow is black.

Purple

Brinjal is a vegetable.
Its colour is purple.

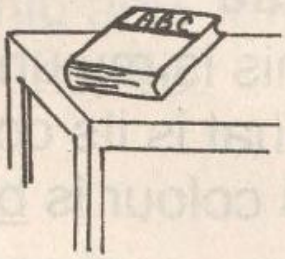
For Teacher: The teacher should tell the students to draw and colour the things mentioned in this lesson.

13

PREPOSITION

on, in, under, near, behind

1. There is a book on the table.



2. There is water in the jug.

3. There is a cat under the table.

4. There is a tree near the house.

5. The boys are standing behind the sofa.

EXERCISE:

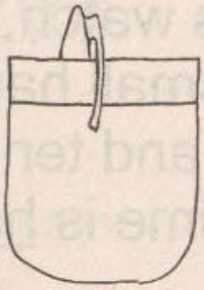
Look at the pictures and complete sentences with these: in, on, under, near, behind.

1. The house is _____ the tree.

2. Aslam is standing ____ Akram.

3. There is a cat ____ the chair.

4. His pen is ____ his pocket.



5. Put your finger _____ your lips.

14

THE TIME

1

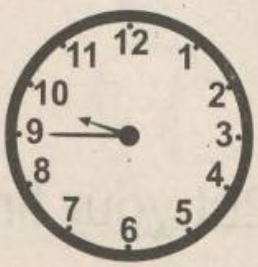
A watch has two hands.
It has a big hand and a small hand.
The big hand tells us minutes.
The small hand tells us hours.

Here is a watch.
The small hand is at nine.
The big hand is at twelve.
The time is nine o' clock.

The small hand in this watch
is again at nine.
The big hand is at three.
The time is quarter past nine.

The big hand is at six
in this watch.
The small hand is between
nine and ten.
The time is half past nine.

The small hand in this
watch is close to ten.
The big hand is at nine.
The time is quarter to ten.



EXERCISE

Answer the following questions giving the time in words

1. When do you go to school?
   (i) 7.15 a.m
   (ii) 7.30 a.m
   (iii) 7.45 a.m

Example: I go to school at half past seven?

2. When does your mother cook food.
   (i) 1.30 p.m
   (ii) 12.30 noon
   (iii) 4.45 p.m

3. When does father come home in the evening?
   (i) 6.15 p.m
   (ii) 6.30 p.m
   (iii) 6.45 pm

4. When is Khabarnama shown on T.V.?
   (i) 8.30 p.m
   (ii) 9.00 p.m
   (iii) 9.15 p.m

We use a.m with time from morning to 12.00 noon.
We use p.m from 1.00 to 12.00 in the night.

For Teacher: 1. Practise time with students in class room.
2. Ask the student at what time the school starts ?
-When does the bell ring for break?
-When is the school over?

15

IS THIS? YES, NO, NOT

Is this a good book?
Yes this is good book.

Is this a black goat?
Yes this is a black goat.

Are these kites grey?
No, these kites are not grey.
These are yellow, green and red kites.

Is this black?
No this is not black.
This is yellow.

Are these yellow?
---- these are yellow.

Is this a brown chair?
---- this is not brown.
This is a black chair.

Are these green?
---- these are ---- green.
These are blue.

Is this a white car?
--- this is -- a white car.
This is a black car.

For Teacher = say "yes" when the statement is correct.
say "no" first when the statement is not correct,
then say the correct statement.

Is Arif in our class?
--- he is ---- in our class.
He is in Rehan's class.

Is Amina a nurse?
No she is ---- a nurse.
She is a doctor.

Are they playing cricket?
---- they are ----- playing cricket.
They are playing hockey.

Is it a kite flying in the sky?
---it is --- a kite flying in the sky.
It is an aeroplane.

Is this a gun?
---this is not a gun.
This is a bat.

Is it 7'o clock?
--- it is not 7'o clock.
It is quarter to seven

Is he coming to school today?
No he is ---- coming to school today.
He is ill today.

Is your father a farmer?
---- he is ---- a farmer.
He works in the post office.

Has he two brothers?
-- he has three brothers.

Is this parrot green?
---- it is green.

16 HAS, HAVE

We use have with I, they, we, you.
We use has with he, she, it.

1. I have four books.
2. She has two pens.
3. A bicycle has two wheels.
4. A car has four wheels.
5. He has two brothers.
6. She has two sisters.
7. An elephant has a trunk.
8. We have two rooms in our house.
9. They have three rooms in their house.
10. A week has seven days.

Make sentences with the help of this table.		
He She You I They We Imran My brother	has have	five white cups two pencils a sister four books three brothers nice friends

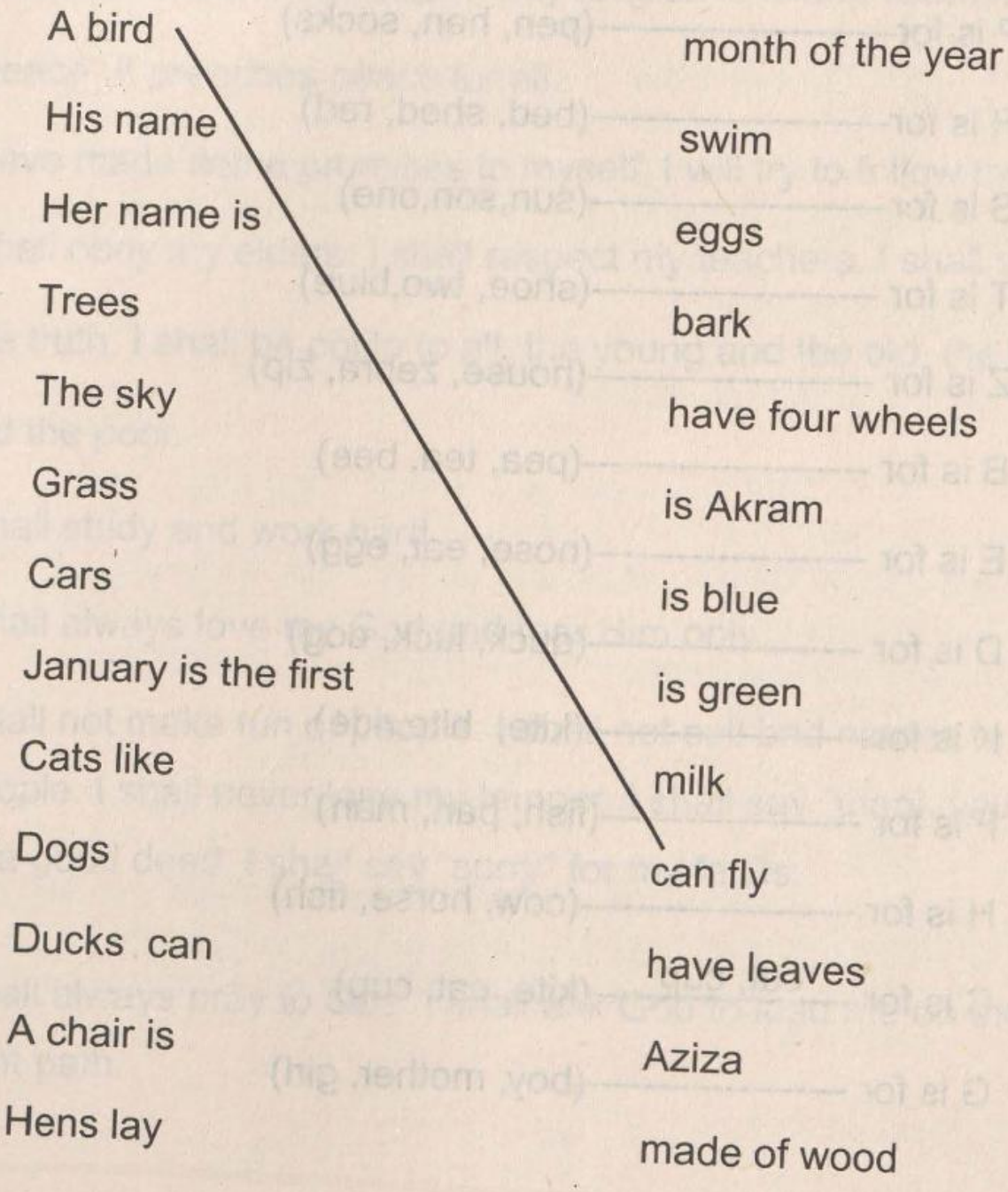
Example: He has five white cups.
I have a sister.

Day Time Printers, Lahore

MATCHING: 17

Can you do this? Match the right ending to complete sentences.
Copy these sentences neatly in your writing books.

Example: A bird can fly.



Look for the right word that begins with the letters in the right side . Put the right words on the line as given in the examples.

M is for------meet--------(heat,meet,feet)

N is for----------(knife, knee, neck)

P is for----------(pen, hen, socks)

R is for----------(bed, shed, red)

S is for----------(sun,son,one)

T is for ----------(shoe, two,blue)

Z is for ----------(house, zebra, zip)

B is for ----------(pea, tea, bee)

E is for ----------(nose, ear, egg)

D is for ----------(duck, luck, dog)

K is for----------(kite, bite,ride)

F is for ----------(fish, pan, man)

H is for ----------(cow, horse, fish)

C is for ----cat, cup-----(kite, cat, cup)

G is for ----------(boy, mother, girl)

18 WHO AM I ?

I am Muslim. I am a Pakistani. I love my country and I love my people.

I love and respect my religion .My religion is Islam. Islam means "peace".It preaches peace for all.

I have made some promises to myself. I will try to follow these.

I shall obey my elders. I shall respect my teachers. I shall speak the truth. I shall be polite to all, the young and the old, the rich and the poor.

I shall study and work hard.

I shall always love my God and fear Him only.

I shall not make fun of people. I shall not call bad names to people. I shall never lose my temper. I shall say "thank you" for a good deed. I shall say "sorry" for my faults.

I shall always pray to God I shall ask God to lead me on the right path.

You have just read the lesson, "Who am I ".You know that you are a Muslim and your religion is Islam. You also know that Islam means "peace" . It preaches peace. It means that if two children are fighting with each other you will go and tell them not to fight. You will ask them to shake hands with each other and become good friends.

Now answer these questions and write them in your exercise books.

.1. Who are you?
2. What is the name of your country?
3. What does Islam mean and what does it preach?
4. What promises have you made to yourself?
   Write any three of them in your exercise book.

For Oral Practice

Answer these in classroom.

.1. Do you send Eid-cards to friends and relatives?
2. Do people send you Eid-cards ?
3. Do you send Christmas cards to friends in your country or friends abroad?
4. What is the name of your friend who celebrates Christmas?
5. Does this friend send you Eid cards?
6. Do you send greeting cards to friends of other religions?
   If you are greeting and wishing each other you are a good person. You are preaching peace, for Islam preaches peace and good wishes to all people of all religions.

Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from the brackets.

1. I shall ---------- my elders (obey, listen)
2. I shall say ---------- for my faults. (sorry, no)
3. I shall say ---------- for a good deed. (hello, thank you)
4. I shall never make ---------- of people. (pun,fun)
5. I shall not call --------- names to people. (bad ,sad)
6. I shall never lose my --------- (temper , self)
7. I shall always -------- my God. (love, like)
8. I shall pray and ask God to --------- me on the right path (lead,deed)

Use a dictionary to find meaning of difficult words Write them in your exercise book.

Make sentences with these words.

respect peace promise obey fear

Make Eid and Christmas cards and send them to friends.

Fill in the blanks using is or are ;was or were.

1. He----------sleeping.

2. The children----------playing outside

3. Where ----------he going yesterday?

4. We ----------in class six.

5. There ----------thirty five students in class six this year.

6. There ----------more students in class six last year.

7. Quaid-e-Azam--------- born on 25 December, 1876.

8. Quaid-e-Azam--------the father of the nation.

9. We ----------busy now.

10. We----------not busy half an hour before.

11. Where ------- you going yesterday morning?

Country Quiz

Arrow , king ,ink, nest, tree, sun, pen, ant.

1. Arrange these words in alphabetical order.

2. Arrange the first letter of each object in such a way that you get the name of a country:

   - You live in this country.

   - The flag of this country is green .

3. Can you name this country?

4. Draw and colour the flag of Pakistan.

5. What is the name of the city or village where you live.

6. What is the name of your school?

7. What is your father's name?

8. What does he do?

9. What is your favourite subject?

10 .Do you like English?

11. Write five sentences about "My country".

19

GOOD MORNING CHILDREN

(8 O'clock in the morning. The teacher enters the classroom.)

Teacher: Good morning children.

Class: Good morning Madam.

Teacher: Welcome to your new class!

Class: Thank you Madam.

Teacher: You are in middle section now.

Class: Yes madam, last year we were in the primary section.

Now for three years we will be in the middle section.

Teacher: Six to eight is the middle level. You are growing up now. You are in a higher class this year. I hope you will all do your work seriously.

Class: We promise we will work seriously hard.

Teacher: I hope each one of you will love your books. Read them carefully and see what each lesson tells you. We all want to work hard. We want to make our country feel proud of us.

Class: Madam, we will learn our lessons and do our home work every day. So that we shall not leave work for another day.

Teacher: Good! I am proud of all of you. Now let's begin our first lesson.

(The students open their English Textbook on lesson 1)

Answer these questions

1. What do you say when you greet some one in the morning?
2. What do you say when some body welcomes you?
3. In which section of school were you last year when you were in class five: middle, primary or upper section?
4. What did the teacher hope the Students will all do ?
5. What did the class promise?
6. What did the teacher tell them about how to read their books?
7. What did the class say to the teacher about learning their lessons?

Something to do on your own.

(i) Write a paragraph on your first day in class six.

(ii) Did your teacher welcome you to your new class?

(iii) Have you promised your teacher that you will work hard?

(iv) Do you finish your home work or leave it for another day?

(v) Do you ask your teacher to explain to you if you have some difficulty in the lesson?

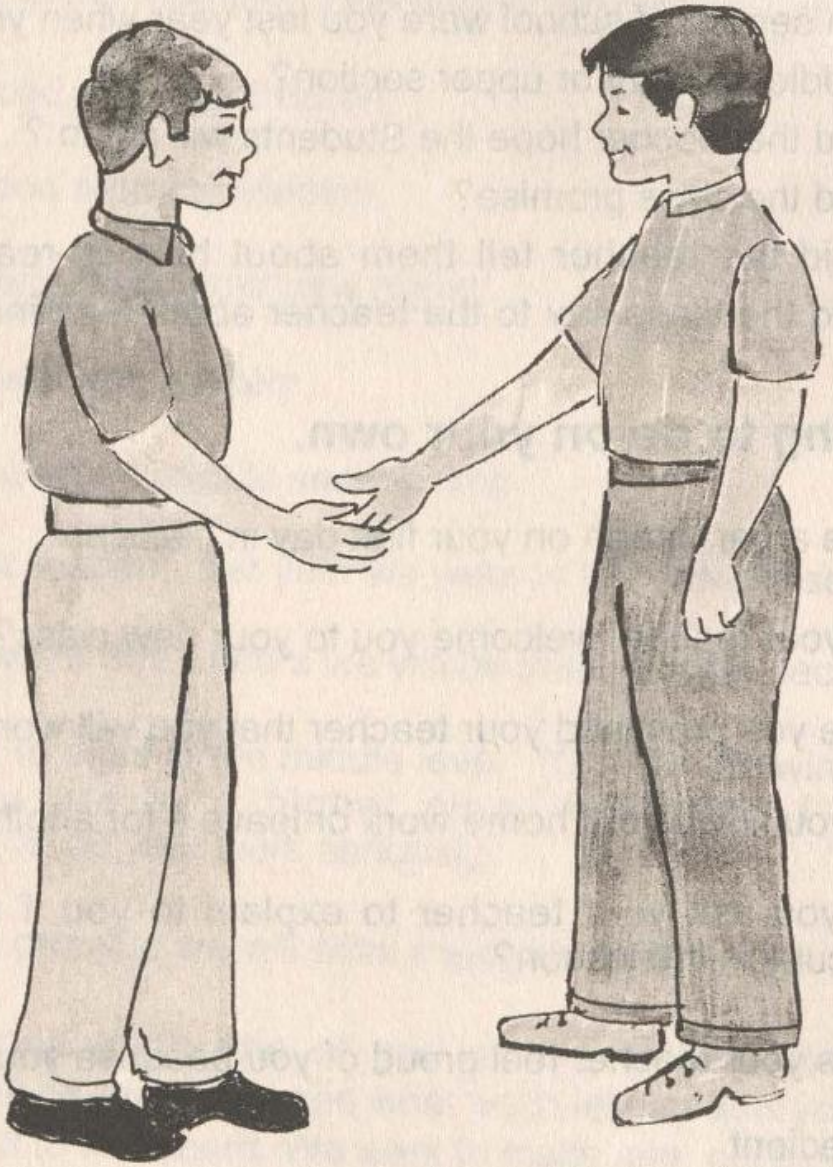
(vi) Does your teacher feel proud of you because you are

- obedient
- intelligent
- do your work seriously hard.
- go to your teacher when you have difficulty in understanding the lesson.

If she feels proud of you for all the points, you are all good Pakistanis. We are all proud of you and your teacher.

20

GREETINGS



Asad: Hello, Arif ! How are you?

Arif: Hello Asad ! I am fine. Thank you!

Asad: Where were you in the holidays?

Arif: I went to live with my Grandmother in the holidays.

Asad: Where does she live?

Arif: She lives in a village not very far from here.

Asad: Oh! Did you enjoy yourself?

Arif: Oh, Yes I did. Everything is so nice in a village.You get pure milk, clean water and a lot of fresh vegetables. There are green fields and shady trees.

The air is fresh too. There is no noise there.

Asad: O, I wish, I also went with you.

Arif: Next year, we will both go to live in my Granny's village in the holidays.

Asad: Thank you for your invitation.

Answer these questions

1. Where did Arif go to live in the holidays?
2. Where does grandmother live?
3. Did Arif enjoy himself?
4. How is everything in a village?
5. What did Asad wish when Arif told him all about his village?
6. What did Arif promise Asad in the holidays next year?

Invitation means to invite someone to a party or to a place. You offer people to come to your place for a small party on Eid or a birthday.You may also invite a friend to stay with you for a few days.

Do you invite your friends to your house,

for dinner, for a birthday party, to spend a day?

Write a letter to your friend inviting him / her to spend a day with you. Here is an example of an invitation to a friend.

Dear Asad,

Hello! How are you. I am writing this to invite you to my house on Sunday. My cousins are also coming to spend a day here. Mother will cook nice dishes for us all. Please do come early.

Thank you

Your friend
Arif

Write a short letter inviting your friend to

- play cricket with you and your friends,
- help you decorate your room for a party,
- help you in gardening.

Some hints to remember when writing a letter

- Write freely as if you were talking to your friend,
- Write in your own handwriting,
- Write neatly
- Put address on the envelope if you are inviting a friend who lives in another place,
- Do not forget to put date in your letter.

Asad Khan

House number 110
Near the G.P.O
Gujranwala

Fill in the blank spaces with these words :
How, Where, When,Why,Who

1. _____ old are you?

   I am ten years old.
2. _____ are you?

   I am fine .Thank you
3. _____ does grand mother live?

   She lives in a village not far from here.
4. _____ is your pen?

   It is in my pocket.
5. _____ does the school start?

   It starts at 8.00 in the morning.
6. _____ is your father coming from Karachi?

   He is coming today.
7. _____ are you crying?

   I am crying because I have lost my book.
8. _____ is Shan absent from school?

   He is absent because he is ill.
9. _____ is knocking on the door?

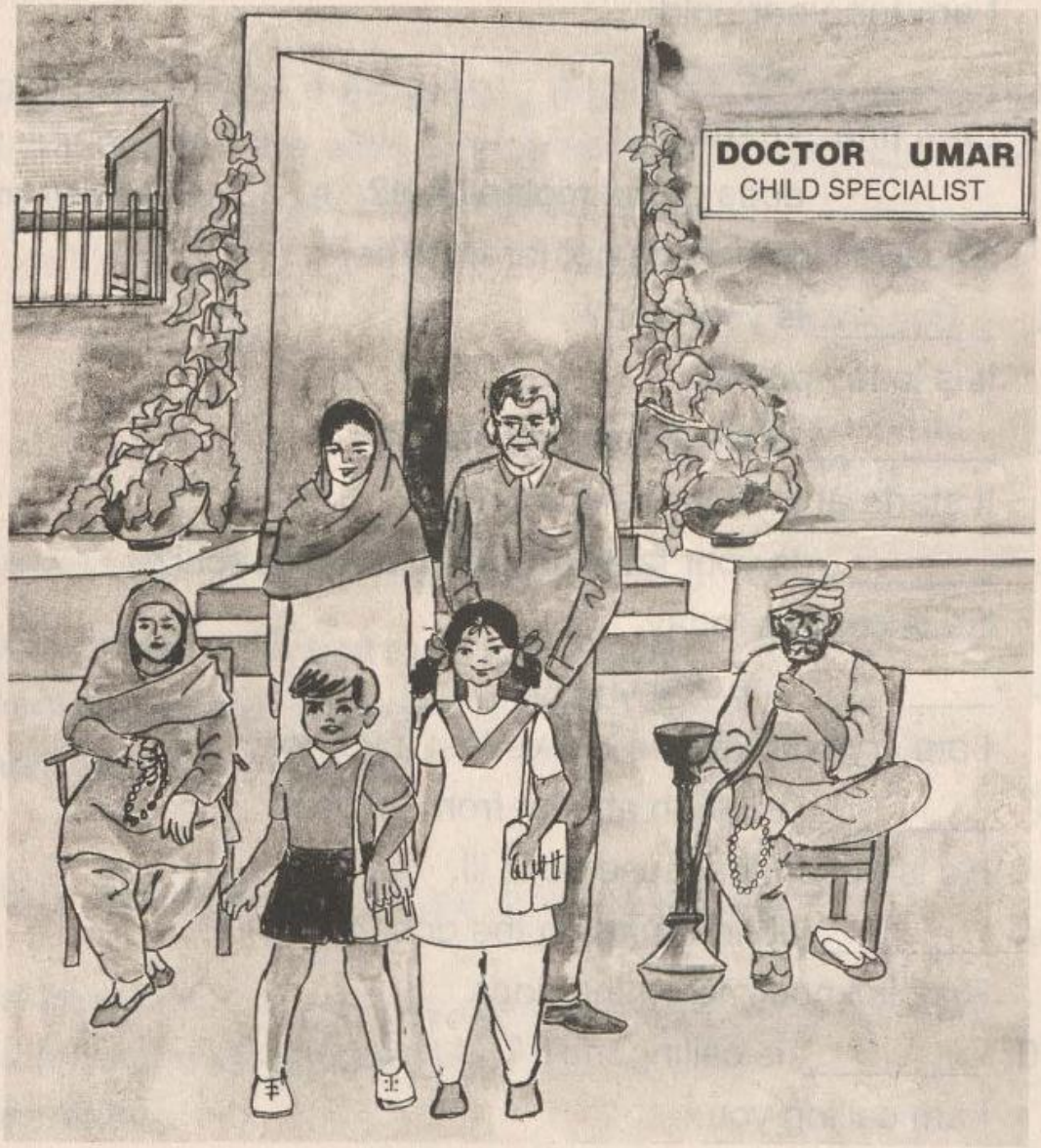
   Riaz is knocking on the door.
10. _____ is calling me?

    I am calling you.
11. _____ are you going?

    I am going to town.

21

MY FAMILY



My family consists of six members. We are one brother and one sister. My name is Amina and my brother's name is Adil. My father is a doctor and he is known as Dr. Umar. My mother's name is Ayesha and she is a housewife. My grand parents, Dada Abu and Dadi Amma, also live with us.

My Dada Abu is an old man. He is about seventy years old. My Dadi Amma is also an old lady but she is quite healthy and active. She is

very loving and caring. Every night before going to bed, she tells me different but interesting stories. She never forgets to give me sweets as reward on doing any good thing. She teaches me how to recite the Holy Quran. My Dadi Amma is very regular in her prayers, and tells me to say my prayers every day. She is kind and generous.

My brother Adil is younger to me. He studies in class three. He is very naughty and careless. He loves to play with my dolls. I always help and guide him in his studies. We play together and share our toys. We all love each other. We are a happy family.

My father is a child specialist. He spends most of his time in looking after the sick children. He does not charge any fee from the poor patients. He gives them free medicines. My mother is an educated lady. She looks after my grand parents, and helps me and my brother in our daily homework.

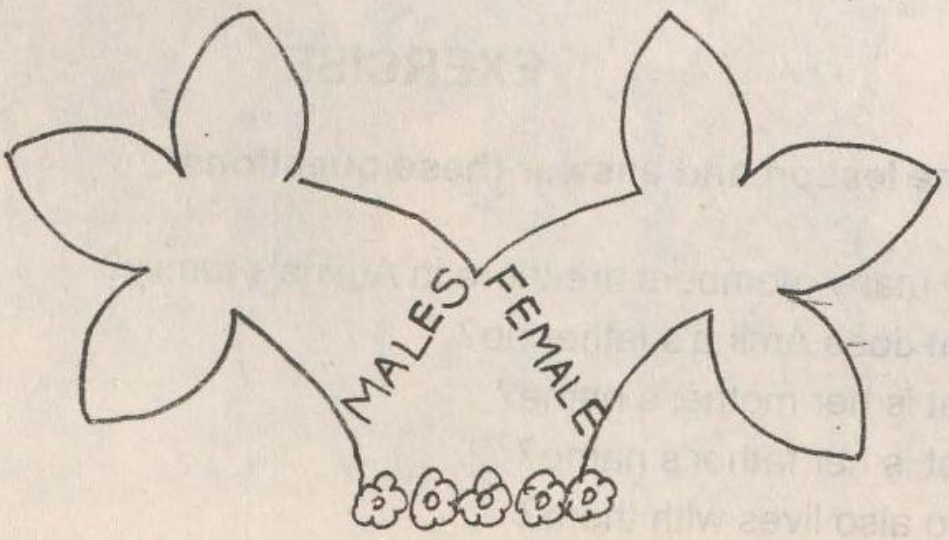
EXERCISE

Read the lesson and answer these questions

1. How many members are there in Amina's family?
2. What does Amina's father do?
3. What is her mother's name?
4. What is her father's name?
5. Who also lives with them?
6. Write down a few lines on Dadi Amma.
7. Where does Doctor Umar spend most of his time?
8. How does he treat the poor?
9. Can Amina's mother read or write? What word describes this?
10. Who helps the children in their daily homework?

Mark true (✓) or false (x)

1. Amina has three brothers.
2. Amina's mother is a housewife.
3. Dr. Umar is a teacher.
4. Dadi Amma is very regular in her prayers.
5. Adil is a very bad boy.
6. Their mother is not an educated lady.
7. The father is a musician.
8. Dadi Amma is eighty years old.
9. Dada Abu is seventy years old.
10. Amina's father does not charge any fee from the poor.
11. He does not give them free medicine.
12. Amina's mother looks after her grand parents.
13. Father helps Amina and her brother in their daily homework.



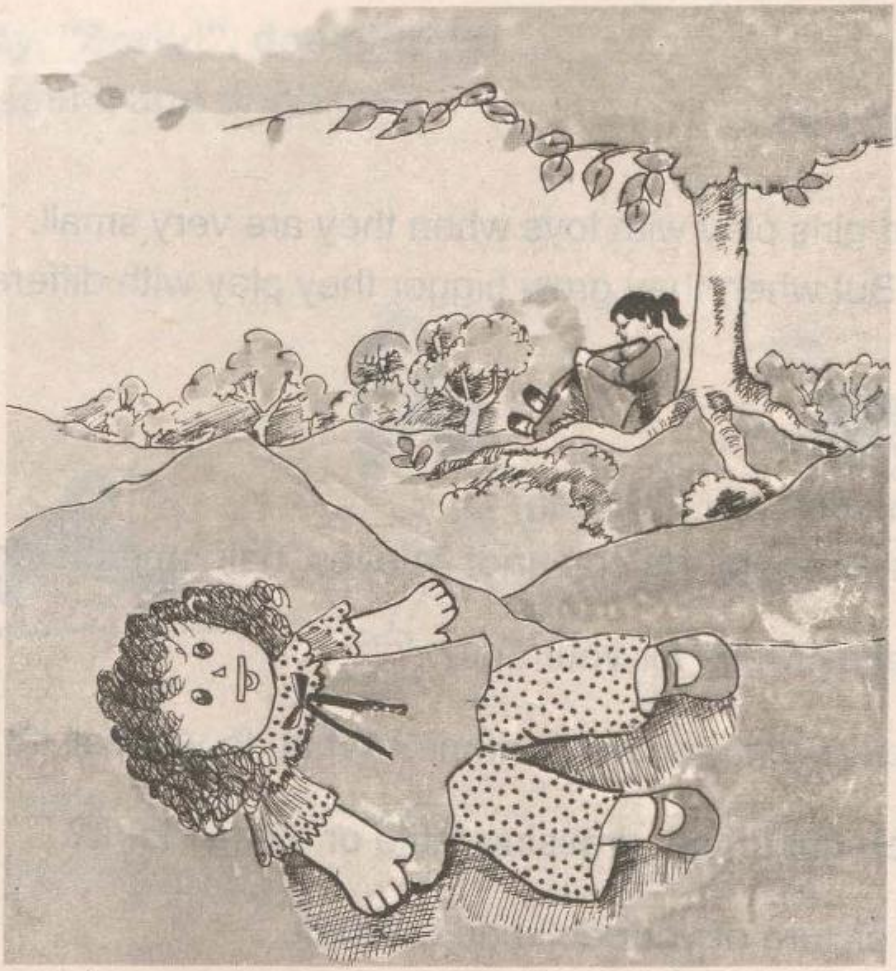
Here is a family tree. Name Amina's family members on it.

Write the names of the female members on the right side and the names of the male members on the left side.

22

MY PRETTY DOLL

(POEM)



I once had a sweet little doll
The prettiest doll in the world.
Her cheeks were so red
And her hair was so beautifully curled.
But I lost my poor little doll
As I played in the garden one day.
I cried for more than a week
But I could never find where she lay.

Read the poem and write the rhyming words e.g. world - curled.

Answer the questions:

1- How pretty was the doll?
2- Describe her cheeks and hair.
3- Where was the doll lost?
4- Was the doll found?

Something to do:

All boys and girls play with toys when they are very small. Their toys are the same. But when they grow bigger they play with different things.

For Girls:

Describe the doll you play with.
Write down all about the colour of its eyes, hair, and the dress.

- Who makes dress for your doll?
- Have you given your doll a name? What do you call it?
- Have you got a bed, dressing table or a chair for it?
- Draw a picture of your doll and colour it.

For Boys:

Do you help your sister when she is making things for her doll?

- Have you made a table or a chair for her doll?
- Do you also play with your sister and her doll when there are no friends?
- Do you play cricket or hockey?

  Write something about the game you like to play.

A word for all children

Playing games with friends is good for the body and also for the mind. Muscles are exercised and the blood circulation improves the body system. But remember! Do not fight if you loose the game or if you are hit or fall down and hurt your self. Games also teach us tolerance and patience.

Learn to say "Sorry!", don't forget.
Pass on a smile, and don't fret.

23

LIVING WITH NEIGHBOURS

I live in a village. The people of my village are very nice. I have neighbours on both sides of my house. We all love and respect each other. We always help each other in time of need.

We keep our locality clean. Nobody throws banana peels in the street. There is a big barrel. We throw useless things in it. We do not keep the taps open after we have used water. We have gas and electricity in our village. The gas is not wasted, nor is electricity. The gas is turned off and the lights and fans are switched off when no body is using them.

Each family in the village contributes a small amount of money which when collected makes a big amount. This money is spent on the education of the children of those families who cannot pay for the fee and education of their children.

People on both sides of my house and on both sides of each other house live together in peace. We help each other in studies. We also play together. We play cricket. Sometimes we also have kabaddi or karate games.

Read the lesson carefully. Answer the following questions and write them neatly in your writing books.

1. What do you call the people who live on both sides of your house?
2. How do the people live with each other in the village?
3. How do they keep their locality clean?
4. Where do they throw the useless things?
5. How are water, gas and electricity saved?

6. Write a paragraph about the way people help each other.
7. What games do they play?

Think and write:

1. Where do you live? In a village or in a city?
2. Do you have neighbours on both sides of the house or only on one side?
3. How do people live with each other in your locality?
4. Do you have gas in your house?
5. Do you have electricity in your village?
6. Do you close the taps after using water in them?
7. Do you tell the others also to close the taps if they forget to turn them off?

Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with words from this box.

locality, people, love, each, respect, other, barrel, taps, peels, fans, contributes, gas, lights, electricity.

Example: I have neighbours on both sides on my house.

1. The _____ of my village are very nice.
2. We all _____ and _____ each other.
3. We always help _____ _____ in time of need.
4. We keep our _____ clean.
5. Nobody throws banana _____in the street.
6. There is a big _____. We throw useless things in it.
7. We do not keep the _____ open after we have used water in them.
8. We have _____and _____in our village.

9. The _____ and _____ are switched off when no body is using them.
10. Each family in the village _____ a small amount of money.

Read these sentences. Write true or false against each . Copy the correct sentences neatly in your copies.

Example; I live in a big city. x
I live in a village ✓

1. The people of my village are very rich.
2. The people of my village are very nice.
3. I have neighbours on one side of my house.
4. We do not love each other.
5. We respect each other.
6. We always help each other in time of need.
7. We keep the taps open after we have used water in them.
8. We have gas in our village.
9. We do not have electricity in our village.
10. The gas is not wasted.
11. The electricity is not wasted.
12. Each family contributes a big amount of money.
13. Each family contributes a small amount of money.
14. This money is spent on the education of the children.
15. This money is spent on ice cream for the children.
16. We all live in peace.
17. We do not help each other in studies.

24

A HUNDRED CAPS

Nazeer made caps and sold them in the market. He earned enough money for his wife, himself and his two children, Nina and Omer. One day Nazeer heard that a fair was held outside his village. Nazeer worked hard day and night and made about hundred caps. He made green caps, black caps, red caps and blue caps. He put these caps in a big bag early one morning and carried it on his shoulders. His wife tied his food in a clean, white cloth and gave it to him.

Nazeer walked through the forest that was in his way to the fair. It was a very hot day. After walking many miles, he felt tired. He sat down under a big, shady tree, put the bag on one side and opened the cloth in which his food was tied. He heartily ate all the food and lay down to sleep for some time.

There were monkeys in the forest. They were big monkeys. There were small monkeys and there were brown monkeys and black monkeys. All kinds of monkeys ran from one tree to another.

When Nazeer fell fast asleep the monkeys came down from the trees and took the caps out of the bag. Each one propped a cap on his head, ran up into a tree and sat there grinning and chattering.

When Nazeer woke up, he saw there were no caps. He heard monkeys chattering and calling out. As he looked up, he saw monkeys all round him in the trees above. He saw monkeys in green caps. He saw them wearing red caps and blue caps and the black caps he made for the fair.

Nazeer was a very clever man. He stood up, walked up and down for a few seconds. He then took off his cap and threw it angrily before him. As soon as he did this, all monkeys started throwing their caps on Nazeer.

In a few minutes all his caps were piled before him. He collected them and tied them in the big bag and walked to the fair humming a happy tune.

Think and ponder

1 What do you think Nazeer is doing in this picture?

2 Has he got all his caps back?

Answer these questions

1. What did Nazeer make and sell in the market?
2. What did he hear one day?
3. How many caps did Nazeer make?
4. What were the colours of the caps?
5. What did his wife tie in a clean white cloth?
6. What was there in his way to the fair?
7. What did he do under the big shady tree?
8. Who were in the forest?
9. What did the monkeys do when Nazeer fell fast asleep?
10. When he woke up what did Nazeer see all round him?
11. What did Nazeer do to get back his caps?

12.Where did he go after collecting all his caps?

13. Did he walk to the fair or go by bus?

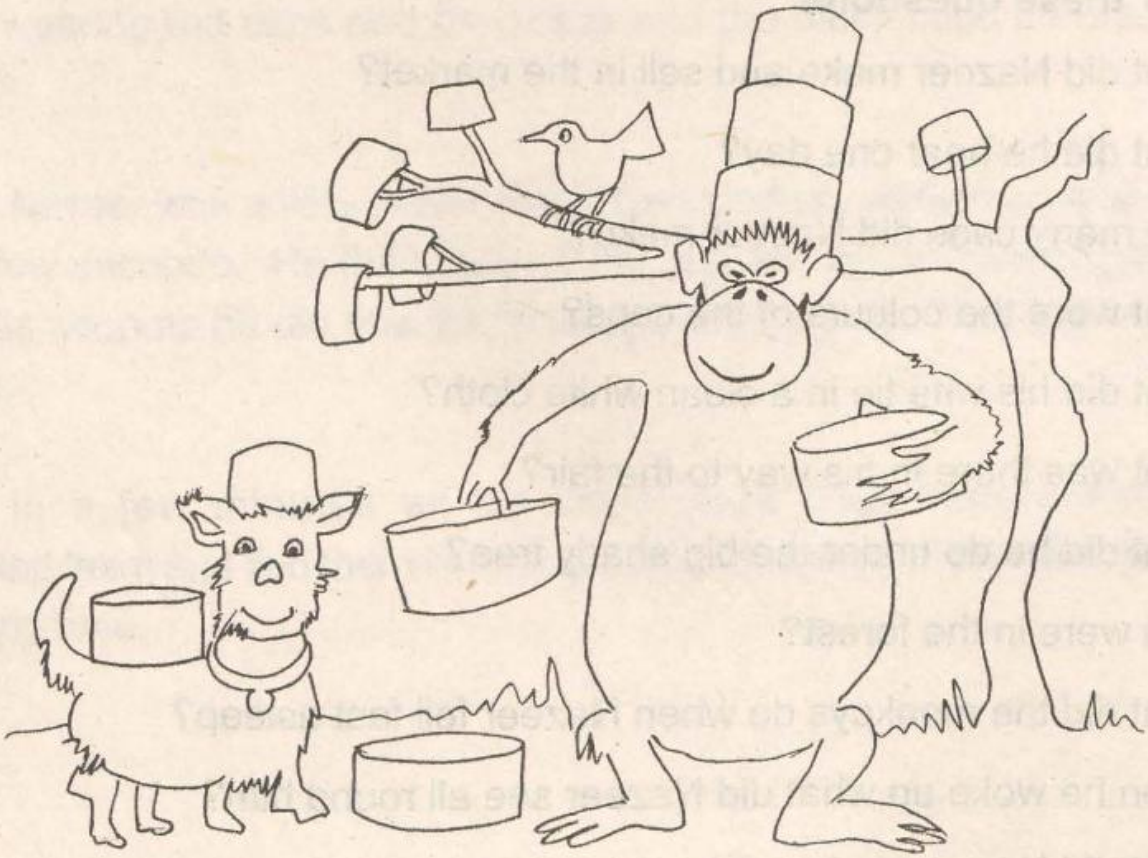
Look up the meanings of these words in a dictionary and write them down in your note book.

fair, heartily, propped, grinning, chattering, humming, tune, shady.

You know that a noun is the name of a person, place or a thing. A verb is a doing word and an adjective describes a noun. Draw three columns in your notebook and label them NOUN, VERB, ADJECTIVE.

Read the lesson, put all the nouns, verbs and adjectives in the right column marked in your note book.

Colour this picture



- The sky is blue
- Grass is green
- Milk is white
- The wood is brown.

All the underlined words in these sentences are describing words or adjectives.

Now read this and write what is the colour of:

- The sky
- The national flag
- Grass
- Milk
- Carrot
- An orange
- The black board
- Your eyes
- Your hair
- Your uniform
- A chair

Draw pictures of five of these things in your drawing book. Colour these pictures. Show the drawing to your teacher and get a pat for good work.

Read the lesson carefully once again. Now fill in the blanks.

1. Nazeer earned _____ money for his family.
2. He put the caps in a _____ bag _____ one morning
3. His wife tied his food in a____,____ cloth and gave it to him.

4. After walking _____ miles he felt _____.
5. He sat down under a _____, _____ tree.
6. All_____ of monkeys ran from one tree to another.
7. He saw monkeys in _____ caps.
8. He saw them wearing ____ caps and _____ caps and the _____ caps he made for the fair.
9. Nazeer was a very _____ man.
10. He tied the caps in the _____ bag and walked to the fair humming a tune.

Comprehension

1. How many characters are mentioned in the story? Write them down.
2. Write down all the different kinds of monkeys mentioned in the story.

Something to do:

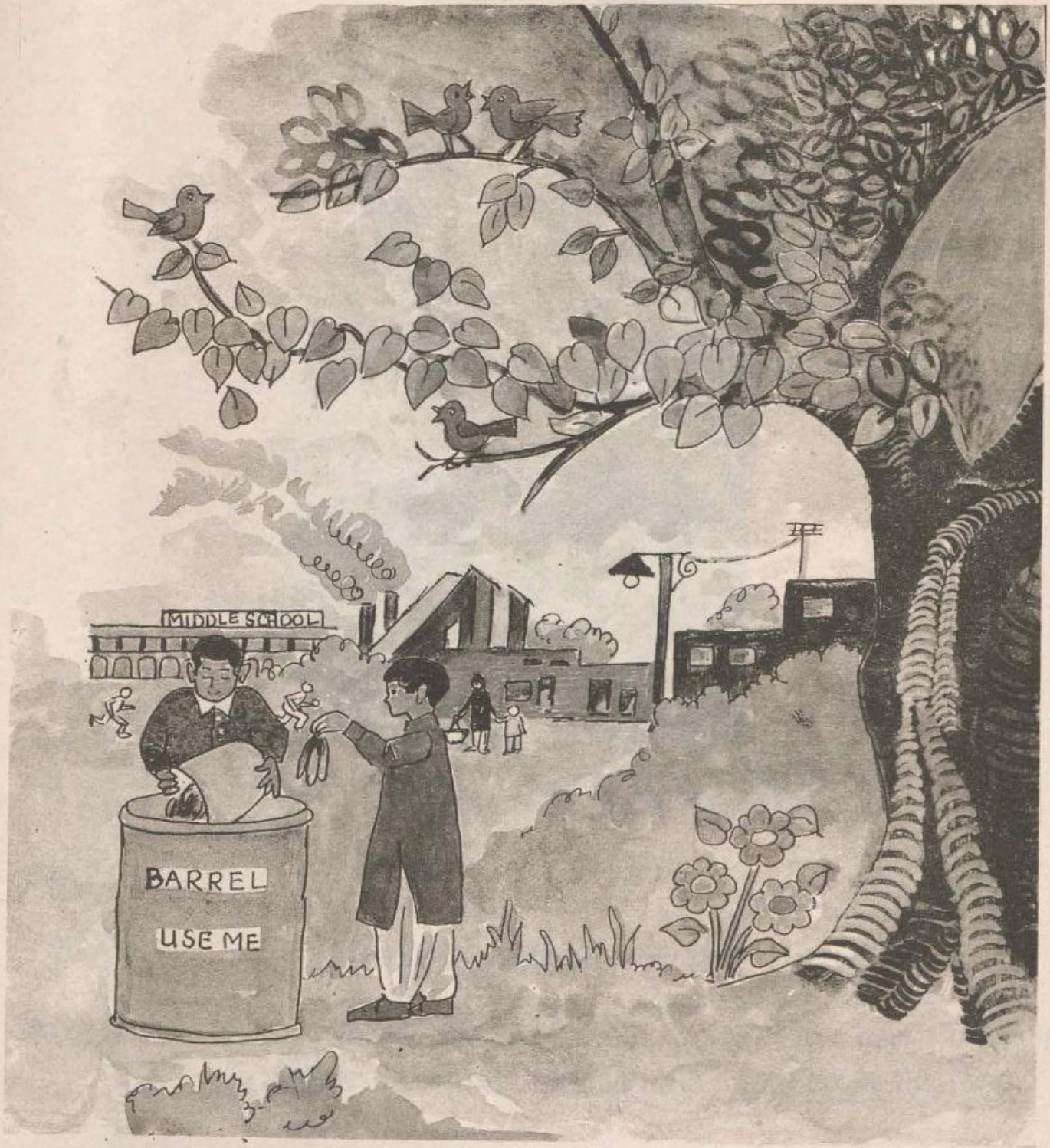
1. Can you think of any other animal that can climb up a tree?
2. Monkeys swing from one tree to another. What other things can monkeys do?

Hints

dance, copy actions of man, perform tricks, sit on man's shoulder, eat bananas.....

25

PICTURE STORY

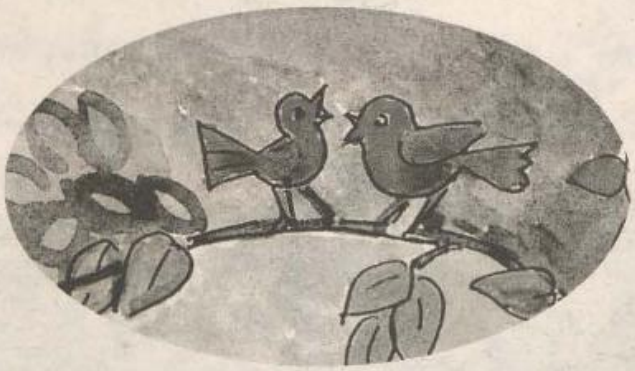


Look at the picture on page 61 and answer the questions.

1. Is this a neat and clean village? How can you tell?
2. How many birds are in the picture?
3. Is there electricity in this village? How can you tell?
4. Is there a factory in the village far away?
5. What is each boy doing?
6. Where are they throwing the waste material?
7. Is there a school also?
8. How many children are running?
9. Where is the mother going with her child?

   (I) to buy vegetable. (II) to another village.

Write why you think so for the answer you give?



26

CROSSING THE ROAD

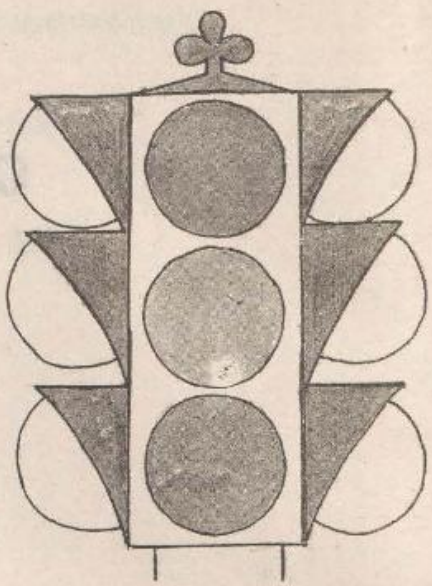
Boy: Excuse me, Sir!

Constable: Yes! What can I do for you, my boy!

Boy: Sir, I want to cross to the other side of this road. There is so much rush here. Please help me to cross the road.

Constable: When the lights turn red, the traffic on this road will stop. You can then cross to the other side on these zebra lines.

Boy: Sir, I am getting late for school. Please help me to cross before the lights turn red.



Constable: Sorry, I cannot do that. We must all obey the traffic rules. Red, Orange and Green lights are signals for the traffic. When the lights turn red, the traffic stops. Orange light is a signal to get ready. When the green light is on the traffic can go.

Boy: Oh, there! The light has turned red now. Can I cross?

Constable: Yes, you may! But remember to walk on the zebra lines.

Boy: Thank you sir.

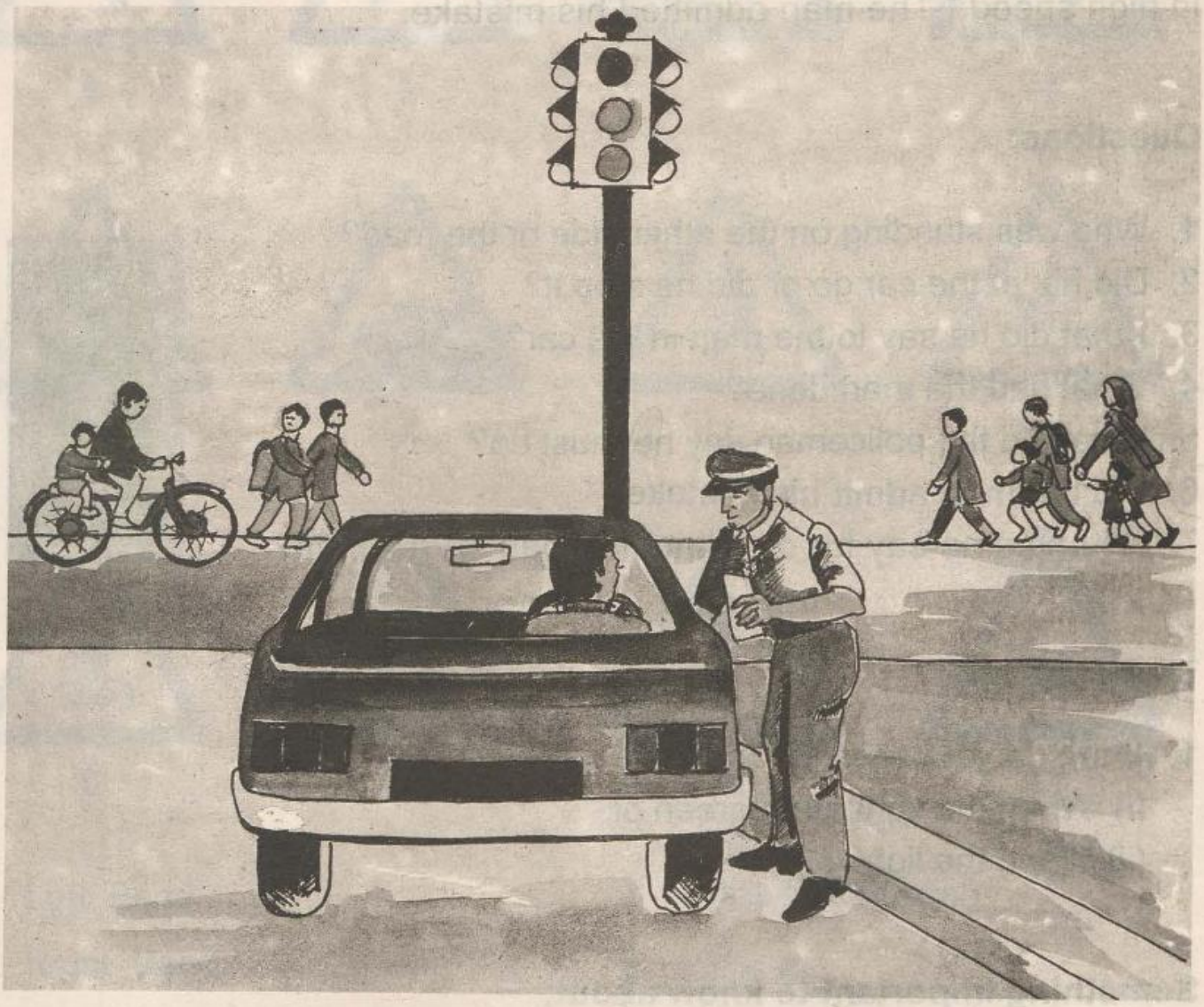
Read, think and write:

1. Who is a constable?
2. What does he do on the road?
3. What did the boy say to the constable?
4. What did the constable tell the boy?
5. Why did the boy want to cross before the lights turned red?
6. Did the constable let him cross the road or did he say "sorry".
7. What did the constable say about the red, yellow and green lights?
8. What was the colour of light when the boy crossed the road?
9. Where did the constable tell the boy to walk when crossing the road?

10. Was the boy thankful? What did he say?

Use these words in your own sentences.

rush, please, cross, zebra, obey, ready, remember.



A Challan

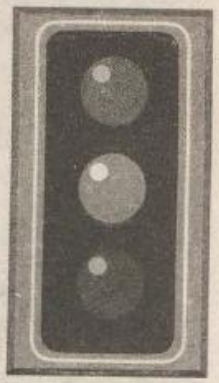
As the traffic lights changed, a car in a high speed crossed while the light was red. A policeman was standing on the other side of the road. He blew the whistle and held up his hand to stop the car. The car stopped. The man in the car lowered the door glass and asked, "What is the matter?"

" Do you know sir," he said, "you crossed the road, when the lights were still red. You have not obeyed the traffic rule. I must challan you for that".

"Yes ! I think I crossed when the lights were red because the car was in high speed." The man admitted his mistake.

Questions:

1. Who was standing on the other side of the road?
2. Did he let the car go or did he stop it?
3. What did he say to the man in the car?
4. What had the man done?
5. What did the policeman say he must do?
6. Did the man admit his mistake?
7. What did he say for crossing the road on red light?



Think and say:

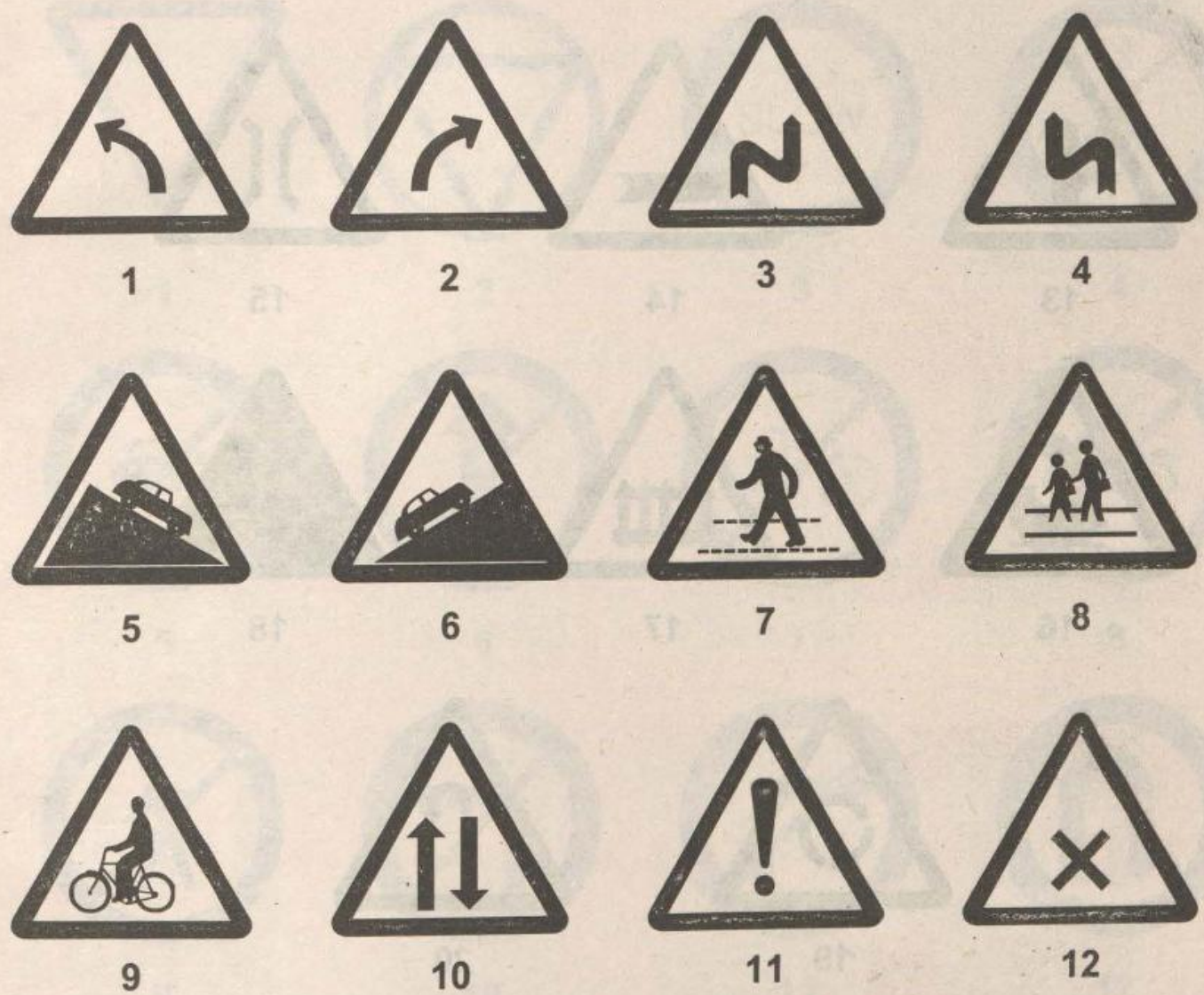
1. When do you cross the road
   (i) When the light turns green or
   (ii) When the light is red?

Something important to know about;

Do you know what the traffic light means:

When it is green,
When it is red,
When it is orange?

WARNING SIGNS



1. Left Bend.
2. Right Bend.
3. Double Bend To The Right.
4. Double Bend To The Left.
5. Dangerous Descent.
6. Steep Ascent.
7. Pedestrian Crossing.
8. Children Crossing.
9. Cyclists.
10. Two Way Traffic.
11. Other Dangers.
12. Give way To The Traffic Approaching From The Right On The Cross Road.

13

14

15

16

17

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19

20

13. Minor Road On The Left

14. Major Cross Road.

15. Narrow Bridge.

16. Level Crossing (No Gate).

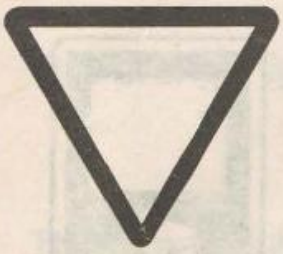
17. Level Crossing (With Gate).

18. Advance Danger Sign.

19. Compulsory Round About.

20. Permissible U-turn.

REGULATORY SIGNS



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12

1. Give Way Sign.
2. Stop Sign.
3. Slow Sign.
4. Road Closed.
5. No Entry For Motor Vehicle.
6. No Entry.
7. No Entry For Cycles.
8. No Entry For Motor Cycles.
9. No Entry For Pedestrians.
10. No Left Turn.
11. No Right Turn.
12. U-turn.

INFORMATIVE SIGNS

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

(11)

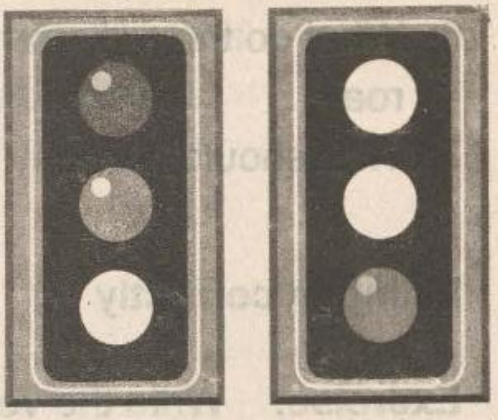
(12)

1. Hospital.
2. Bus Stop.
3. Parking Place.
4. Facility Indicated.
5. First Aid Station.
6. Breakdown Service.
7. Telephone.
8. Filling Station
9. Restaurant
10. Cafeteria
11. Picnic Site
12. Points For Walks

The red light is a signal to stop.

The orange light is a signal to get ready.

The green light is a signal for the traffic to go.



Some thing we must all KNOW and DO

Red, orange and green lights control the traffic. People on all sides can use the roads. We must learn to obey the traffic rules so that all people are safe on the road. We must be careful to go only when the light turns green. We must learn to cross the road on zebra lines, when the light turns red on our side of the road.

1. What does it mean when the light turns green on the road?
2. What signal does the orange light give?
3. When do you stop on the road?
   (i) When it is red light on your side,
   (ii) When it turns orange, or
   (iii) When the light is green on your side?
4. Do you look to the left and the right before crossing the road?
5. On what lines do you cross to the other side of the road?
   (i) on black lines
   (ii) on straight lines, or
   (iii) on zebra lines.

6. What do the red, orange and green lights mean for the traffic on the road.
7. Why should we obey the traffic rules?

Filling in correctly

Exercise: Write the verb which will fill each space correctly.

Example: The birds fly in the air. (flies, fly)

A bird flies in the air. (flies, fly)

1. The children _____ cricket every day. (play, plays).
2. He _____ flowers in the basket. (carry, carries)
3. Amina _____ by the fire (sit, sits) and _____ (do, does) her homework.
4. We _____ (go, goes) to school six days a week.
5. Muslims _____ (say, says) their prayers five times a day.
6. I will catch the bus if I _____ (run, runs) fast.
7. Do you _____ (go, goes) home by bicycle or by bus?
8. Shabnam _____(try, tries) to open the lid of the box.
9. They _____ (make, makes) cakes at the bakery.
10. She _____ (wash, washes) clothes in the morning.
11. Mother _____ (cook, cooks) nice dishes.
12. In the evening, we all _____ (play, plays) football.
13. The stars (shine, shines) _____ in the night.
14. The sun _____ (set, sets) in the west.
15. This road _____ (turn, turns) to the right.

Read the sentences carefully and note the underlined verbs.
See how they have been used with **singulars** and **plurals.**

- He likes mangoes.
- I like mangoes.
- She likes mangoes.
- We all like mangoes.

- Amina likes apples.
- Aliya likes apples.
- They both like apples.

- You like bananas.
- They like apples.
- We like mangoes

Copy and fill in with a verb from the brackets :

1. They _____ (go, goes)
2. We _____ (play, plays)
3. You _____ (write, writes)
4. The bird _____(sing, sings)
5. I _____ (like, likes)
6. She _____ (run, runs)
7. The dog _____ (bark, barks)
8. The sun _____ (rise, rises)
9. The moon _____ (shine, shines)
10. He _____ (carry, carries)

Now write the above sentences again, after filling in the missing word and joining each sentence with a phrase given below:

Example:

(1) They go home.

(4) The bird sings a beautiful song.

1. home
2. cricket
3. well
4. a beautiful song
5. mangoes
6. after a butterfly
7. at a cat
8. in the east
9. in the night
10. an umbrella over his head

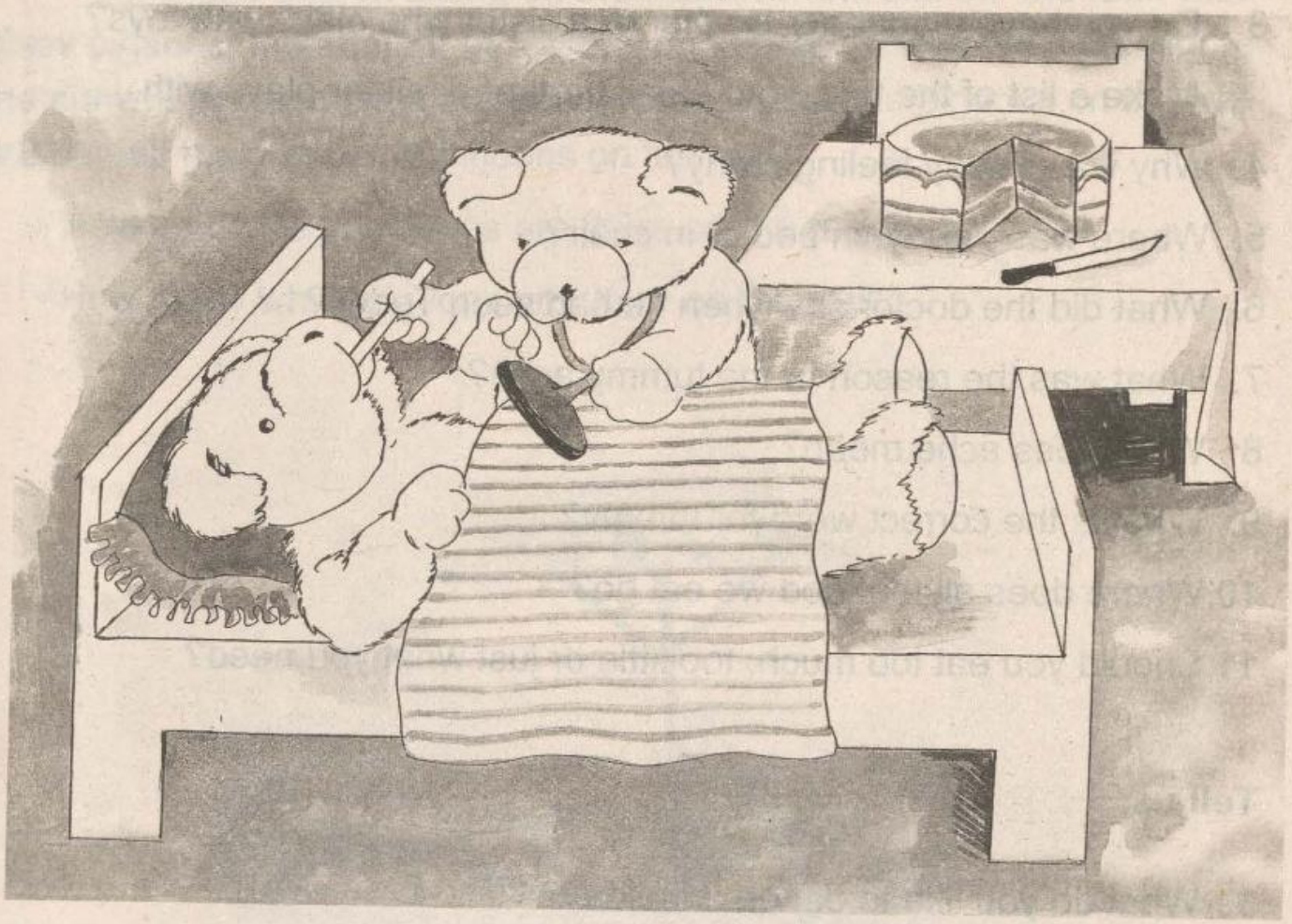
In each of the sentences below two words have been put inside brackets. Which of these is the right word? Underline the right word and copy the correct sentences in your copies.

1. I (like, likes) mangoes.
2. (Was , were) you angry?
3. We (were, was) walking.
4. Where (was, were) they going?
5. Where (was, were) he going?
6. You (were, was) quite right.
7. Why (is, are) you running?
8. I (am, are) happy.

27

TEDDY'S TUMMY ACHE (PAIN)

(POEM)



Teddy said, "I am feeling quite funny,
I have got a pain inside my tummy".

The doctor looked at Teddy in bed,

And when he had seen him, quietly said,

" I know why you've got a tummy ache".

" It's a simple case of too much cake".

1. Read the poem and write all the rhyming words.

Answer these questions:

1. What is a Teddy? Is it a bird or a toy?
2. Have you played with this toy when you were a small child?
3. Do you have a younger brother or a sister who plays with toys? Make a list of the toys your small brother or sister plays with.
4. Why was Teddy feeling funny?
5. Where was Teddy, in bed or in chair?
6. What did the doctor say when he had seen Teddy?
7. What was the reason of the tummy ache?
8. What does ache mean?
9. What is the correct word for tummy?
10. Where does all the food we eat go?
11. Should you eat too much, too little or just what you need?

Tell us:

1. What do you like to eat on a holiday?
2. Which fruit do you like the best?
3. Write names of three vegetables which can be eaten uncooked or in salads?
4. Write names of three vegetables, which are cooked in meat?

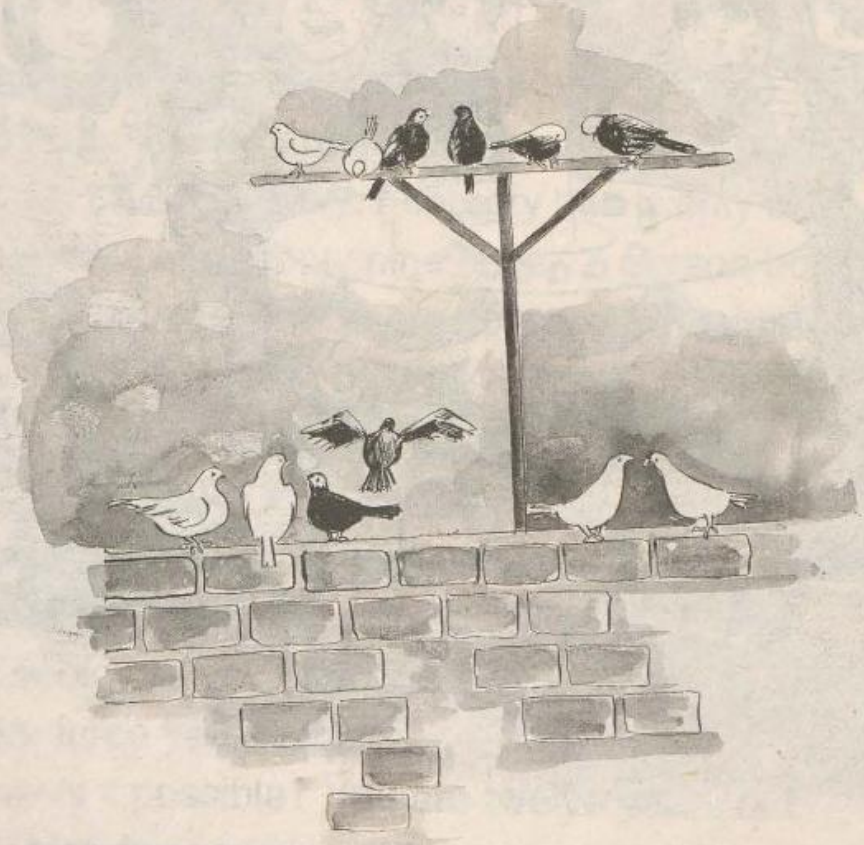
Think and tell

There are some black pigeons sitting on a pigeon rack. There are some white pigeons also sitting on a wall. If one black pigeon flies

and sits with white pigeons on the wall, the number of pigeons on both places, on the wall and on the rack will be equal.

But if one pigeon sitting on the wall flies and sits on the rack with black pigeons, the number of pigeons on the rack will be two times more the number of pigeons on the wall. In other words the pigeons on the wall will be half the number of pigeons on the rack.

- How many black pigeons are there on the rack?
- How many white pigeons are there on the wall?



Answer:

Seven black pigeons on the rack. Five white pigeons on the wall.

28

ON BIRTHDAYS

We all have birthdays. Some one, some where is born every second throughout the world. But one's own birthday is very important. Your birthday is important too.

Birthdays are celebrated by young and old alike.Parents celebrate the first birthday of their first child with great celebrations. It is traditional to have a birthday cake with a candle for each year on it. For example if

you are celebrating your tenth birthday your cake will have ten small coloured candles on the cake.

It is good luck to blow out all the candles with one breath. People send invitation cards for birthday parties. "Happy Birthday" greetings, wishing "happy, long life" are sent by friends and relatives.

Everybody stays up to decorate the place with flowers and coloured balloons. A special meal is prepared. Neighbours visit the birthday party place and bless the person whose birthday it is with prayers and best wishes.

Some people celebrate their birthdays only once in four years. Can you guess why? Can you tell, which month is it, which comes once in four years with that day? It is February. February has twenty eight days except in a leap year, when it has twenty nine days. A person born on February twenty nine will wait for four years to celebrate his next birthday.

Guess who is right?

Teacher: Majid . When were you born?
Majid: I was born on February 29, 1988.
Teacher: How old are you now?
Majid : I am three years old.
Teacher : How is it possible? You are twelve years old.
Majid : My birthday came only three times in all these twelve years. (This was said in February 2000)

Tell us something about yourself

1. When is your birthday?
2. Do you celebrate your birthday?

3. How old will you be this year?
4. Do you invite your friends to your birthday?
5. Do your neighbours come to your birthday party?
6. How do you decorate the place at home for birthday?
7. Some people do not have a birthday every year. Can you tell why?
8. How many days has February?
9. When are there twenty nine days in February?

Using *is* and *are*

A bird is singing	Birds are singing
The tree is full of oranges.	The trees are full of oranges.
This is your book.	These are your books.

We use **is** when we are speaking or writing about **one** person or thing.
We use **are** when we are speaking or writing about **more** than one person or things.

This is a black bear.	These are black bears.
A car is going on the road.	Cars are going on the road.

We can ask a question like this:

Is this a black bear?	Are these black bears?
Is a car going on the road?	Are cars going on the road?

We can also say like this in the negative forms.

This is not a black bear.	These are not black bears.
A car is not going on the road.	Cars are not going on the road.

When we talk about a past event, we use **was** instead of **is** and **were** for **are**

Example:

That was a black bear. **Those were** black bears.

A car was going on the road. **Cars were** going on the road.

Change these into plural and write the sentences in your notebook.

1. The cat is black.
2. The hat was black.
3. He is a small boy.
4. Where is the chair?
5. There is a girl coming here.
6. A soldier is a brave man.
7. He is a tall man.
8. A tree is falling down.
9. I saw a child on the road.
10. There is a cow in the field.

Yesterday was Saturday.

It was not a holiday.

I was a child

I am a boy

I will be a man

Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
(Saturday)	(Sunday)	(Monday)

Today is Sunday

It is a holiday.
I will not go to school today.
I will go to the zoo and take a ride on elephant.
I will play cricket with my friends.
I went to school yesterday.
I did not go anywhere.
I did my homework and played cricket with my friends.

Tomorrow is Monday.

It is not a holiday.

I will go to school tomorrow.
There will be a cricket match in our school tomorrow. We have a test in Urdu and English tomorrow. We also have test in drawing and painting. I will go and study for the test now.

We have games on Monday.
Lessons on a Tuesday.
Writing on a Wednesday.
Prayers on a Friday.
Last day is a Saturday.
And rest on Sunday.

Monday is the first day of the week.
Tuesday is the second day of the week.
Wednesday is the third day of the week.

Thursday is the fourth day of the week.
Friday is the fifth day of the week.
Saturday is the sixth day of the week.
Sunday is the seventh day of the week.

Complete the following.

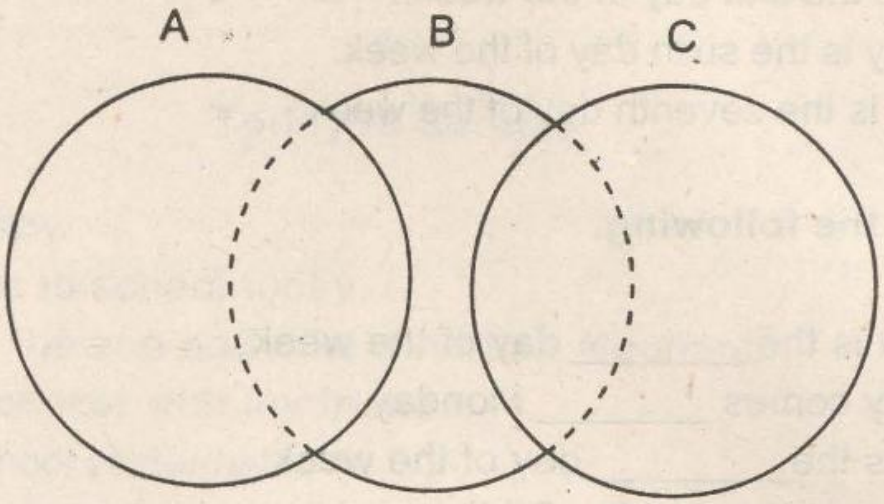
1. Monday is the _____ day of the week.
2. Tuesday comes _____ Monday.
3. Friday is the_____ day of the week.
4. _____ comes after Friday.
5. _____ comes before Sunday.
6. _____ is the sixth day of the week.
7. _____ comes after Tuesday.

Can you guess this riddle?

Round as a marble.
Busy as a bee.
If you could tell me.
I will give you five rupees.

It is one of the three things you see in the picture below Ask yourself:
Is the ball busy all the time? No
Is the sun overhead all the time? No
Is the clock busy telling time each and every second of the day? Yes
From the answers above can you now tell what it is?

Colour these



Look at the three circles above marked A, B and C.

They cross each other.

Use colour pencils to fill-in colours.

Colour circle A in yellow

Colour circle B in blue

Colour circle C in red.

You will see that the circles where they cross each other some more colours have been formed.

Yellow and blue make green

Blue and red make purple

Note: Always use pencil colours to get more out of two colours because they will show the colour underneath.

GLOSSARY

Lesson19:

hope	امید
carefully	احتیاط سے
honestly	ایمان داری سے
feel proud	فخر محسوس کرنا
promise	وعدہ کرنا
obedient	فرمانبردار
intelligent	ذہین
seriously	سنجیدگی سے

Lesson 20:

pure milk	خالص دودھ
very far	بہت دور
green fields	سرسبز کھیت
shady trees	سایہ دار درخت
noise	شور
Granny's village	دادی/نانی کا گاؤں
invitation	دعوت
to spend a day	دن گزارنا
gardening	باغبانی
envelope	خط کا لفافہ
example	مثال
decorate	سجانا، آراستہ کرنا

Lesson 21:

consists of	مشتمل ہونا
healthy	صحت مند
forget	بھولنا
reward	انعام
recite	تلاوت کرنا
generous	سخی
kind	مہربان
sick	بیمار
poor patient	غریب مریض
educated	پڑھا لکھا (خواندہ)
naughty	شرارتی
careless	لاپرواہ

Lesson 22:

doll	گڑیا
prettiest	خوبصورت ترین
cheeks	گال/رخسار
curled	گھنگریالے
muscles	پٹھے
circulation	گردش، دورہ
hurt	زخمی
tolerance	برداشت

fret	بد مزا ہونا، غصے میں آنا

Lesson 23:

neighbours	ہمسائے
locality	محلّہ / علاقہ
peels	چھلکے
barrel	پیپہ / سلنڈر
contributes	حصہ ڈالنا
peace	امن

Lesson24:

enough	کافی
fair	میلہ
tied	باندھنا
shady tree	سایہ دار درخت
heartily	جی بھر کر
propped	ٹیک
grinning	بناوٹی ہنسی، مصنوعی ہنسی
chattering	چیں چیں کرنا
hum	گنگنانا
swing	جھولنا

Lesson 26:

rush	ہجوم / بھیڑ
zebra crossing	سڑک پر چلنے والوں کے لیے نشان
signals	اشارے
dangerous descent	خطرناک اترائی
steep ascent	سیدھی چڑھائی / عمودی چڑھائی
pedestrian crossing	پیدل چلنے والوں کے لیے سڑک پار کرنے کا راستہ
childrens crossing	بچوں کے لیے سڑک پار کرنے کا راستہ
an umbrella	چھتری

Lesson 27:

funny	مزاحیہ
tummy	پیٹ
ache	درد
pigeon	کبوتر
pigeon rack	کبوتروں کا چھجہ / چوبوترا

Lesson 28:

celebrations	خوشی منانا
traditional	روائیتی
candle	موم بتی
relatives	رشتہ دار
decorates	سجانا
balloons	غبارے
soldier	سپاہی
brave	بہادر
field	کھیت
riddle	پہیلی

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